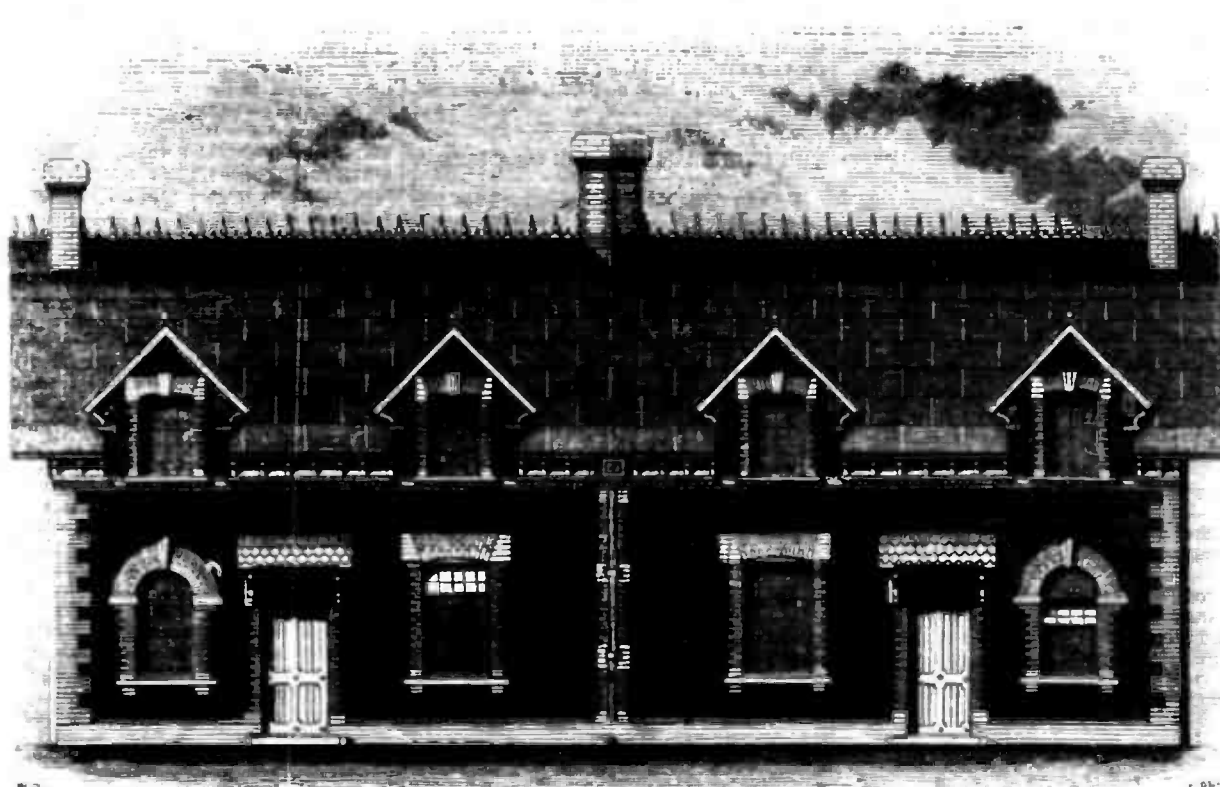
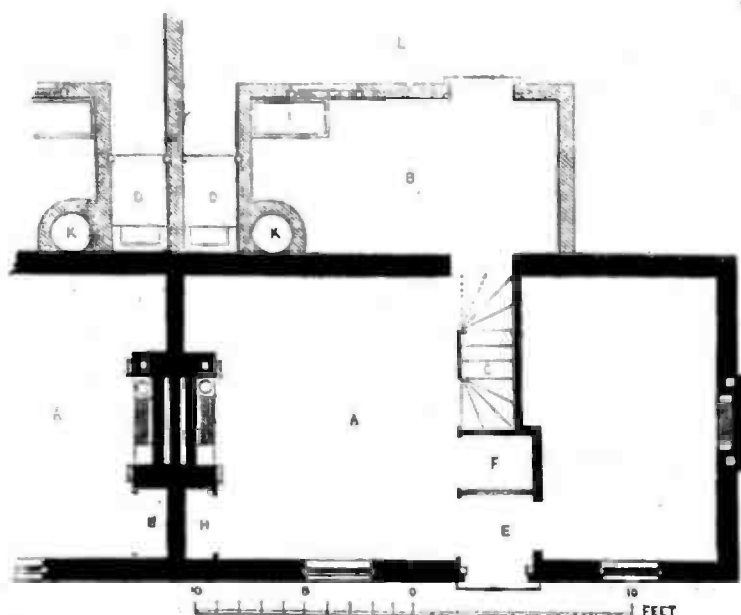


DESIGN FOR LABOURERS' COTTAGES.



ELEVATION.



PLAN.

DESCRIPTION OF A DESIGN FOR A PAIR OF LABOURERS' COTTAGES.*

Economy being the chief study in this design, it was proposed to erect it of flint, with brick dressings, for greater stability. Were the bricks (red and white) judiciously selected, and a little care bestowed on this arrangement, it was thought that a trifling interest would be attached to the cottages without materially increasing the expense, such as the indiscriminate use of either material would not afford them. Nothing beyond this has been attempted in the elevation above. White brick and black flint should but rarely be

placed in juxtaposition; the contrast is too violent. In the above design, therefore, the red brick has been preferred, as it gives a cheerfulness to the appearance, and harmonizes well with English scenery. The white brick is used to subdue the otherwise too "fiery" appearance of the red, and is, as it were, introduced by it to the dark material employed in the general construction of the cottages.

The roof should be covered with slate.

Reference to Plan.—A kitchen or living-room, B scullery, C bed-room (thought desirable in case of sickness, &c.), D water-closet, E porch, F larder, G staircase, H cupboard, I sink, K copper, L yard or garden. The kitchen and scullery should have a lime ash floor. This is a kind of concrete, with the surface polished, and is very frequently met

with in Devonshire. It is laid in a thickness of, perhaps, 6 inches, on a layer of sand over a well-rammed and level foundation. They are found to be exceedingly durable (provided the lime be properly sifted and slaked), and very cheap. Having a polished surface, they neither decoy the dirt so zealously as boards—they are not so loth to part with it—nor do they take damp in exchange, and administer cold to the lower extremities. Covering the entire surface of the room without joints, there are no upward jets of cold air, and the uneven ragged picture of stone paving is not exhibited. A range, with boiler and oven, is placed in the kitchen, and stoves in all the bed-rooms. Fire-bricks are recommended, as giving greater heat, for the lining of oven and back of range.

All the wood-work is to be sized and varnished.

The sashes to all the windows are cast-iron. They open by a portion turning on a pivot (see elevation). Further particulars of these sashes are given, together with detailed drawings, in "London's Encyclopædia," where it is stated that it gained its author the first prize given by one of the north of England scientific bodies for "the best and most economical design for cottage window sashes." The cost is but 5s. for a window 4 feet wide.

The larder,—an essential to a labourer's home,—should, it was considered, be as far as possible from the scullery, or where any cleaning or washing is done. It has a window of perforated zinc, and would form, if well stocked, far from a disagreeable sight on entering the porch.

There are two bed-rooms over A and C respectively, on the first-floor. The scullery is not built over.

Under the staircase, as near as possible to either fireplace, is a closet for coals. The water-closet is contiguous to the main building, and, at the same time, in such a position as to insure the occupants of the cottage from annoyance. It was further thought desirable to place it where it would readily receive a portion of the rain-water from the roof, and where it could, without requiring a great length of pipe, receive the

* This design was submitted in competition for the premium of 100l., recently offered by a correspondent of the *Art-Journal*, for the best design for a labourer's cottage, under certain conditions.